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Agents—Major R. M. Cochran, is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JULY, 1836.	(Sun.)	(Mon.)	MOON'S PHASES.
8 Friday,	4 30 7 10		For July, 1836.
9 Saturday,	4 31 7 9		
10 Sunday,	4 31 7 9		
11 Monday,	4 32 7 8	East 3 13 34 a.m.	
12 Tuesday,	4 33 7 7	New 13 3 34 a.m.	
13 Wednesday,	4 33 7 7	First 21 9 8 a.m.	
14 Thursday,	4 33 7 7	Full 29 12 25 morn.	

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CANDIDATE.

It has frequently been urged by the opposition, as an argument in favor of the claims of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, that he is a native son of New York, and that the "Empire State" has never yet furnished a President. The following spirited article from the *Kanawha* (Va.) Banner, treats the subject in a proper spirit:

THE GEOGRAPHICAL PARTY.

"We have listened most attentively during the whole late political strife, to try and learn what sort of arguments are used by the Albany tacticians, to induce the people of Old Virginia to vote for the free negro voter. What do our readers suppose these are manufactured out of? Do they tell us of his services during the last war? He was opposing Mr. Madison and aiding and abetting our enemies indirectly all the while. Do they tell us of his acts in his own state? He opposed De Witt Clinton in his great scheme, which made New York what she is? Do they tell us of his Diplomacy? He offered up a whole party in the United States at the footstool of the British Throne, in apparent British pride and arrogance. He surrendered the very questions for which in part the last war was waged; and told the King of England that the people of this country had rendered a verdict of condemnation against the party which had dared to contest the matter with his Majesty? Do they tell us of his friendly feelings towards the South? He voted to give free negroes equal political rights with white men; and to prevent Missouri from entering the Union as long as she tolerated slavery within her boundaries! But the cunning tacticians never mention these things; they tell the people that N. York has never had a President; that Virginia has had three-fourths of them elected from among her sons; that New York always supported our Presidents (a falsehood); that, in order to perpetuate the Union, the benefits of it must be equally shared, by all the States; that New York has never had a President. Now what sort of arguments are these to address to an intelligent people? If there is any force in them, Rhode Island, and Delaware, and Georgia, and New Hampshire, and even Connecticut, have the same claims upon us. If we must now support a man merely because New York has never had a President, we must, to be consistent, give one to each of the other States in succession, who have had none. When these are all gone through, particular cities and towns will begin to lay in their claims. One neighborhood will say to another, you have had a President now support our man, and thus after we have swallowed Isaac Hill from New Hampshire, R. M. Johnson from Kentucky, Amos Kendall from Vermont, (or thereabouts), Dutee J. Pierce from Rhode Island, &c. &c. &c. The state of Fluvannah may perhaps put in her claims too. Are those the arguments of statesmen addressed to a free and enlightened community? They would have some force in the election of a constable or a town crier, or a coroner, but in an election of President of these United States, they are beneath contempt.

Such arguments set at defiance all the ordinary tests and qualifications in the candidates. Instead of making the inquiry, is he honest? Is he from New York. Is he capable? He is from New York. Has he rendered extraordinary services to the Country? He is from New York. Is he firm, judicious and liberal? He is from New York. The geographical claims of the candidates are henceforth to set at naught all those more elevated and moral considerations which have heretofore been considered as beyond the control of the surveyor's compass.

There is one thing a little remarkable even in these sticklers for geographical rights; that is, that they should at the first bound, have surmounted Mason and Dixon's line. If they are determined, like some of our modern philanthropists, to carry the benefits of their system into every town and hamlet in the United States, why not begin nearer home? Where was South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana? Has the Empire State, like Aaron's rod, swallowed up all the little ones? Is there no State but

New York unrepresented in the Presidential chair?

But there is another peculiarity in this geographical party. They have selected the largest State in the Union (all things considered) to begin with. If this chivalrous party are determined to go about righting the poor neglected States, why not begin with the weaker members? That courage is of a very doubtful character which always battles for the strong; and that patriotism more than questionable which always cheers the conqueror. [What say you, friend Ritchie?] Ancient chivalry was founded for the purpose of counteracting the doctrine that "might is right." The knights of the olden time sought out the weak and the oppressed in order that they might redress their wrongs; but these knights of the woolly fleece do things differently—they leave the weak to take care of themselves—it is the poor States which have power that enlist all their sympathies. We trust that Col. Johnson, like his renowned prototype Sanchez, is destined to hope long in vain for the promised Governorship.

Mr. Pinckney's Report.—The following resolution, reported by Mr. Pinckney's Select Committee, passed the House of Representatives on the 26th of May, by a vote of yeas 133, nays 45:

"Resolved, That Congress ought not to interfere, in any way, with slavery in the District of Columbia."

By this vote, the South will perceive, Congress claims jurisdiction over the institution of slavery in the District. In the course of a few years, the people of the South will see slavery abolished in the "ten miles square." The question is one of mere expediency now—and if Mr. Van Buren be the next President, we sincerely believe three years will not roll by, before slavery will be abolished in the District. It will be recollected that Mr. Van Buren does not consider himself "safe" in denying to Congress the right, as far as regards the District, even at this day. Now will any one have the effrontery to contend that he would be more "safe" three years hence, than he is at present—when we take into consideration too, the great and growing party of the North, in favor of abolition in the District? If he be the next President, and Congress should pass a bill abolishing slavery in the District, Mr. Van Buren, the people of the South may rest assured, will not feel himself "safe" in vetoing it.

People of the South—the present is an alarming crisis! Step by step, the Fanatics are making inroads upon your most vital interests! The crisis demands much, and you should prepare to meet it as becomes Southerners.—*Richmond Whig.*

A Step of the Abolitionists.—A Convention of incendiaries recently assembled in Boston to meditate upon the destruction of the South. A Resolution was introduced declaring it expedient to admit Negroes into all schools, and colleges, to graduate with the sons of white men! But it seems that even the negroes themselves have better sense, than seriously to contemplate such a revolting state of things as this; for a Rev. Mr. Pratt, a black man, but a member of the Convention, opposed the Resolution as highly inexpedient.

Mr. Van Buren no Catholic.—Mr. Aaron Vanderpool, of Kinderhook, M. C., party whipper-in, old Federalist, &c. &c., certifies by letter, to the *Hon. Zadok Casey*, and to all others whom it may concern, what Mr. Van Buren "is not, and has never been, a Roman Catholic." Mr. Vanderpool then proceeds to say, what Mr. Van Buren has been and is—the amount of all which seems, that this adroit gentleman is pretty nearly as non-committal in religion as in politics—having been bred (according, always, to Mr. Vanderpool's authority), "in the religious principles of the Reformed Dutch Church"—then becoming a Presbyterian under Dr. Chester—afterwards a Baptist, under Dr. Welsh—and at present, "no sectarian," which means, we suppose, that he is "all things to all men." These are, to be sure, matters which should only belong to a man's conscience, but when a trusty squire is ordered to put forth a revelation of what his master does and what he does not believe, it becomes the province of the Journalist to record the oracle.—*New York American.*

We see it stated in a leading Jackson paper of Pennsylvania, that there was a meeting lately held in Philadelphia, by persons favorable to Jackson and Van Buren, at which a resolution was passed, requiring that, in case Van Buren should be elected, the present official incumbents be displaced. In announcing the fact, the Jackson paper adds: "Rotation in office is a principle dear to the Democracy of Pennsylvania." It is necessary that some distinct assurance of a complete reform should be given.—*Alex. Gas.*

Near one half of the persons admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1835 were foreigners.—The whole number was 1005, of which there were 461 foreigners.

SYNOPSIS

Congressional Proceedings.

Thursday, June 16, 1836.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department concerning the enrolment, organization, and emigration of the Cherokee Indians; which was ordered to be printed.

Public Deposits.—The Senate proceeded to consider the Bill to regulate the deposits of the public moneys. The question was on the recommission of the Bill to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report two Bills, which was negatived; and after various ineffectual attempts to amend the Bill, the amendments of the Committee were concurred in, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed—Yeas 40, Nays 6.

HOUSE.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on the subject of the assault committed by Henry G. Wheeler in the hall of the House. After some section on the report, it was decided that Henry G. Wheeler should be excluded from the House during the remainder of the session.

Public Lands.—The Bill from the Senate entitled "An Act to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands to certain States," was taken up and debated until the hour for the Special Order.

Fertilization Bill.—The House, in pursuance of the Special Order of the 25th of January, resumed the consideration of the Bill making appropriations for certain Fertilizations in the U. States, for the year 1836.

Mr. Speight offered a resolution, which was adopted by the House, to take a recess each day, during the remainder of the session, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Mr. Hawes said that, as the Senate had just passed a Bill, by a vote of 40 to 6, to distribute the surplus revenue, he moved the previous question on the Bill. The motion was not seconded; only 34 in the affirmative.

Friday, June 17.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Hon. Arnold Naudin, resigning his seat in the Senate.

A Bill supplementary to the Act making appropriations for the support of Government, for the year 1836, was read the third time and passed.

Deposits.—The engrossed Bill to regulate the deposits of the Public Moneys, was read a third time; and the question being on its passage, some debate ensued; when

Mr. Webster called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

The question being taken on the passage of the Bill, it was decided in the affirmative, as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ill. Ewing of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Knight, Leigh, Linn, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Huggles, Shepley, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Wall, Webster, White—35.

NAYS.—Messrs. Benton, Black, Calhoun, Grundy, Walker, Wright—6.—*All Van Buren men.*

HOUSE.—In the House, the day was taken up in debating the Bill making appropriations for certain Fertilizations, for the year 1836.

Saturday, June 18.

SENATE.—Texas.—Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom were referred the resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut, and a number of memorials and petitions from various quarters, praying for the recognition of the independence of Texas, made the following report:

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom were referred resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut, sundry memorials, and other proceedings of various meetings of the People, all recommending the recognition of the independence of Texas, has according to order, had them under consideration, and now beg leave to submit to the Senate the following report and resolution:

The right of one independent Power to recognize the fact of the existence of a new Power, about to assume a position among the nations of the earth, is incontestable. It is founded upon another right—that which appertains to every sovereignty to take care of its own interests, by establishing and cultivating such commercial or other relations with the new Power as may be deemed expedient. Its exercise gives no just ground of umbrage or cause of war. The policy which has hitherto guided the Government of the United States in respect to new Powers has been to act on the fact of their existence, without regard to their origin, whether that has been by the subversion of pre-existing Government, or by the violent or voluntary separation of one from another part of a common nation. In case where an old established nation has thought proper to change the form of its government, the United States, conforming to the rule which has ever governed their conduct, of strictly abstaining from all interference in the domestic concerns of other States, have not stopped to inquire whether the new Government has been rightfully adopted or not. It has been sufficient for them that it is in fact the Government of the country in practical operation. There is, however, a marked difference in the instances of an old nation which has altered the form of its government, and a newly organized Power which has just sprung into existence. In the former case, (such for example, as was that of France), the nation had existed for ages as a separate and independent community. It is matter of history; and the recognition of its new Government was not necessary to denote the existence of the nation; but, with respect to new Powers, the recognition of their Governments comprehend, first, an acknowledgment of their ability to exist as independent States, and secondly, the capacity of their particular Governments to perform the duties and fulfill the obligations towards foreign Powers incident to their new condition. Hence, more caution and deliberation are necessary in considering and determining the question of the acknowledgment of a new Power than that of a new Government of an old Power.

The Government of the United States has taken no part in the contest which has unhappily existed between Texas and Mexico. It has avowed its intention, and taken measures to maintain a strict neutrality towards the belligerents. If individual citizens of the United States, impelled by sympathy for those who were believed to be struggling for liberty and independence against oppression and tyranny, have engaged in the contest, it has been without the authority of their Government. On the contrary, the law which have been hitherto found necessary or expedient to prevent citizens of the United States from taking part in foreign wars have been directed to be enforced.

Statements of sympathy and devotion to civil liberty, which have always animated the People of the United States, have prompted the adoption of the resolutions and other manifestations of popular feeling which have been referred to the committee, recommending an acknowledgment of the independence of Texas. The committee shares fully in all these sentiments; but a wise and prudent Government should not act solely on the impulse of feeling, however natural and laudable it may be. It ought to avoid all precipitation, and not adopt so grave a measure as that of recognizing the independence of a new Power until it has satisfactory information, and has fully deliberated.

The committee has no information respecting the recent movements in Texas, except such as is derived from the public prints. According to that, the war broke out in Texas last autumn. Its progress, subject, like that of our revolutionary contest in the commencement, was not separation and independence, but a redress of grievances. In March last, independence was proclaimed, and a Constitution and form of government were established. No means of ascertaining accurately the exact amount of the population of Texas are at the command of the committee. It has been estimated at some sixty or seventy thousand souls. Nor are the precise limits of the country which pass under the denomination of Texas known to the committee. They are probably not clearly defined, but they are supposed to be extensive, and sufficiently large, when peopled, to form a respectable Power.

If the population is small; if, when compared with that of the United Mexican States, amounting probably to not less than eight millions of souls, the contest has been unequal, it has, nevertheless, been maintained by Texas with uncommon resolution, undaunted valor, and eminent success. And the recent signal and splendid victory in which that portion of the Mexican army which was commanded by Gen. Santa Anna, the President of the Mexican Government, in person, was entirely overthrown, with unexampled slaughter, compared with the insupportable loss on the other side, put to flight and captured, including among the prisoners the President himself and his staff, may be considered as decisive of the independence of Texas. That memorable event will probably be followed by negotiations which may lead to the acknowledgment by Mexico of the independence of Texas, and the settlement of its boundaries. And, under all circumstances, it might, perhaps, be more conformable with the amicable relations subsisting between the United States and the United Mexican States, that the latter should precede the former in the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas. But if the war should be protracted, or if there should be unreasonable delay on the part of the Mexican Government, the Government of the United States ought not to await its action.

The recognition of Texas as an independent Power, may be made by the United States in various ways: 1st, by treaty; 2d, by the passage of a law regulating commercial intercourse between the two Powers; 3d, by sending a diplomatic agent to Texas, with the usual credentials; or, lastly, by the Executive receiving and accrediting a diplomatic representative from Texas, which would be a recognition as far as the Executive only is competent to make it. In the first and third modes the concurrence of the Senate, in its executive character, would be necessary; and, in the second, in its legislative character. The Senate alone, without the co-operation of some other branch of the Government, is not competent to recognize the existence of any Power.

The President of the United States, by the Constitution, has the charge of their foreign intercourse. Regularly he ought to take the initiative in the acknowledgment of the independence of any new Power. But, in this case, he has not yet done it, for reasons which he, without doubt, deems sufficient. If, in any instance, the President should be tardy, he may be quickened in the exercise of his power by the expression of the opinion, or by other acts, of one or both branches of Congress, as was done in relation to the republics formed out of Spanish America. But the committee does not think that, on this occasion, any tardiness is justly imputable to the Executive. About three months only have elapsed since the establishment of an independent Government in Texas; and it is not unreasonable to wait a short time to see what its operation will be, and especially whether it will afford those guarantees which foreign Powers have a right to expect before they institute relations with it.

Taking this view of the whole matter, the committee conclude by recommending to the Senate the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States whenever satisfactory information shall be received that it has in successful operation a civil Government, capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent Power.

Mr. Clay stated that the committee, he was happy to inform the Senate, had been unanimous in their sanction of this report. He did not know that it was very important that the resolution should be acted on at this session. Yet, as there might be gentlemen who would desire to give their views on the subject, he would move that the report be printed, and made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Preston, in a tone which did not reach us in our remote position, expressed his acquiescence in the motion, and his wish that a resolution offered by him some days since, calling on the President for a communication on the subject of any correspondence between him and the Government of agents of Texas, on the subject of the condition, administration, &c. of Texas. The Senate would then be able to decide whether any further action was necessary.

Mr. Clay said he hoped the resolution would be taken up. It would be very desirable to have the information which it asked for, in order to determine if any stronger measure was necessary than that now reported.

The motion of Mr. Clay was agreed to.

The resolution offered by Mr. Preston was then taken up and agreed to.

Post Office.—Mr. Grundy moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to reorganize the Post Office Department; but, after some consultation, he withdrew his motion, with an understanding that the bill should be taken up on Monday.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business; and, after some time spent in secret session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Deposits Bill.—Mr. Patton moved to take up the Bill from the Senate, "to regulate the deposits of the Public Moneys of the United States," with a view to make it the Special Order for some early day next week.

Mr. Briggs called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered; the motion was lost—Yeas 22, Nays 67—not two-thirds.

The Bill to provide for the adjustment of certain claims to lands under the treaty with the Cherokee Indians, was read a third time and passed.

The Bill to extend the Pension System, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day, was taken up and passed in the affirmative—Yeas 109, nays 75.

Monday, June 20.

SENATE.—The Chair presented the credentials of Richard Bayard, elected U. States Senator from Delaware, in the place of the Hon. Arnold Naudin, who appeared, took the requisite oath, and his seat.

The Senate took up the Bill to change the organization of the General Post Office Department, and after some amendments, it was ordered to be engrossed, for a third time.

"The Senate proceeded to consider the Bill to increase the present military establishment of the United States; which was ordered to be engrossed—Yeas 26, Nays 8.

HOUSE.—Deposits Bill.—By general consent, the deposits bill was taken up, and twice read, and made the Special Order of the Day, for to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Wise moved to suspend the Rules, in taking up his resolutions relative to the Deposits Banks and Reuben M. Whitney. Lost—not two-thirds voting for it.

The Fortification Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Tuesday, June 21.

SENATE.—The Bill to reorganize the General Post Office Department, was read the third time, and passed.

The Bill to increase the present military establishment of the United States, was also read the third time, and passed.

HOUSE.—The House, at 12 o'clock, in pursuance of the Special Order adopted yesterday, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, and proceeded to consider the Bill from the Senate, for "the regulation of the deposits of the public money;" and after being amended, was read the third time, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Chilton, Allen, Herman, Allen, Anthony, Ashley, Bailey, Bell, Bockes, Boon, Borden, Borer, Boyd, Briggs, Bunels, Byham, John Calhoun, William B. Calhoun, Carr, Carter, Casey, John Chambers, Chaney, Chapman, Chapin, Childs, Nathaniel H. Claiborne, Clark, Cleveland, Connor, Corwin, Craig, Cranmer, Crane, Cushing, Darlington, Deberry, Denny, Dickinson, Doubleday, Evans, Everett, Forrester, Fowler, French, Fry, Philo C. Fuller, Galbraith, Jas. Garland, Rice, Garland, Grainger, Grantland, Graves, Grayson, Grennell, Griffin, Hannagan, Hard, Hays, Hardin, Harlan, Saml. S. Harrison, Albert G. Harrison, Hawes, Hawkins, Haselcote, Hendon, son, Heister, Hoar, Hopkins, Howard, Howell, Hulley, Hunt, Huntman, Ingersoll, Ingham, William Jackson, John Jackson, James, Jenifer, Joseph Johnson, John W. Jones, Benjamin Jones, Judson, Kilgore, Kinnard, Lane, Laporte, Lawler, Lawrence, Lay, Thomas Lee, Luke Lea, Leonard, Lewis, Lincoln, Logan, Lyon, Job Mann, Martin, Moses Mason, Sampson Mason, May, McCarthy, McGowan, McKenman, Mercer, Miller, Milligan, Montgomery, Morgan, Morris, Muhlenberg, Parker, Patterson, Patton, Dutee J. Pearce, James A. Pearson, Pettigrew, Peyton, Phelps, Phillips, Pickens, Potts, Reed, Rencher, Joseph Reynolds, Ripley, Robertson, Russell, August H. Shepherd, Shields, Shinn, Slade, Smith, Spangler, Speight, Standifer, Storer, Sutherland, Taliaferro, John Thomson, Toucey, Underwood, Vinton, Wagener, Washington, Webster, White, Elisha Whitesley, T. T. Whitesley, L. Williams, S. Williams—153.

NAYS—Messrs. Ash, Beale, Bean, Beaumont, Brown, Burns, John F. H. Claiborne, Colea, Cushman, Dromgoole, Fairfield, Wm. K. Fuller, Gillet, Joseph Hall, Hamper, Jarvis, Cave Johnson, Lansing, Gideon Lee, Loyall, Abijah Mann, John Y. Mason, McKay, McKean, McKim, Parks, Franklin Pierce, Pinckney, Roane, Rogers, Sickles, Taylor, Thomas, Turritt, Vanderpool, Ward, Wardwell, Wise—38.

[We shall give the Bill an early insertion if it escapes the President's Veto.]

Wednesday, June 22.

SENATE.—The Bill to regulate the deposits of the Public Money came back from the House of Representatives with an amendment. Being taken up, the amendment was, after a short debate, agreed to, one Senator only (Mr. Morris, of Ohio,) decidedly opposing it.

The Bill to provide for the erection of a new building for the Patent Office was taken up, considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate then took up the Message of the President, returning, with his objections, the Bill to change the time of meeting of Congress, &c.—on which a constitutional discussion took place. The Bill was then laid on the table till to-morrow. After the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A considerable time was spent, after meeting, in discussing and settling the priority of business.

Mr. Adams presented the protest of certain Cherokee Chiefs against the Treaty lately promulgated as having been made with that nation; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole that has a bill upon that subject under consideration.

The amendments of the Senate to the Bill to reorganize the Post Office were read, and referred to the Post Office Committee.

From the National Intelligencer.

We noticed with happy brevity, in our last, the passage in the Senate of the bill for regulating the deposits of the Public Money. We had not time then to add that its passage on its third reading was preceded by a debate of great interest, in which, among others, Mr. Rives and Mr. Tallmadge distinguished themselves by the statesmanlike and independent views which they expressed, and the ability with which they enforced them.

The main argument against the plan for depositing with the several States the surplus to be in the Treasury at the end of this year, (that is, all over five millions of dollars,) viz. that there will then be, by calculation, no surplus to distribute, was conclusively answered by showing that, if such were the case, that part of the bill would have no practical effect, and could not, therefore, be open to objection, if the residue of the bill was such as it was expedient to pass; and that it was so, was proved, not only by uncontradicted public opinion, and universal consent in the Senate, but by successive recommendations from the Executive, &c. What was remarkable in this debate, was, that it was wholly directed of a party character, and involved in argument only such considerations as were suggested by a regard to public ac-

and the security of the public money. If any other element entered into the matter, it was at least not visible on the surface, and we are bound to presume that none other existed.

When the bill passed in the House of Representatives on Thursday, an attempt was made to give it its first reading, and make it the special order for a future day. The proceeding was defeated by the presidential order of order in that body, which requires that the Rules of the House shall be suspended to enable the House to enter upon any business whatever, (except such as has been made a special Order of the Day by some previous suspension of the Rules.) To suspend the Rules requires two-thirds of the votes of all the members present. The vote upon suspending the Rules, to take up the Deposits Bill, was, yeas 129, nays 57; not two-thirds. As a change of three votes would have changed the result, and as some of the votes against the suspension of the Rules were not governed by the principle of the bill, there is every reason to believe that the bill will be acted upon—consequently to the Senate, indeed, will require of the House at least to consider the proposition presented by the bill—and that it will pass the House of Representatives by a large majority.

Whether it will pass by a majority as large as two-thirds, we cannot undertake to forecast. Nor is it material in regard to a bill embracing only two plain principles, both of which the President of the United States has recommended to Congress in successive Messages; because to such a bill, of course, no one doubts that the vote power will be supplied.

A great day's work was done in the House of Representatives on Tuesday. The Senate Bill for regulating the deposits of the public money was debated from 11 o'clock (excepting during the daily recess) to eight or nine; and, after being amended as proposed by Mr. Anthony, was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 163 to 43, and was then read a third time, and passed by a vote of 155 to 35.

In the Senate, yesterday, the amendment made by the House to the Bill was taken up, and agreed to, with one or two dissenting voices. So that the bill is now ready to be laid before the President for his approval or disapproval; and it depends upon him whether it shall become a law.

In the brief debate yesterday in the Senate, upon the amendment made by the House to the Senate Bill, Mr. Clay took occasion to express his approval of the amendment, upon its merits, as an improvement of the Bill. But were he less satisfied, he intimated he should yet vote for it out of his tenderness for constitutional scruples entertained elsewhere, which it was supposed the amendment would have the effect to remove.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, in speaking upon the Harbor Bill, Mr. Wise also took occasion to allude to the amendment made to the Senate's Deposits Bill, and though he was of opinion that the amendment had been fashioned to suit the views of the President, and induce him to sign that Bill, which it was but three or four days ago certainly believed that he intended to put his veto upon.—A. 23d col.

We have inserted in another part of to-day's paper the year and says on the engagement and on the passage of the bill to regulate the deposits of the public money. An industrious friend has furnished to us the following geographical-political analysis of the votes upon the question of the engagement of the bill, which was considered the test vote.—A.

State	YEAS	NAYS
Pennsylvania	27	3
New York	17	17
Virginia	13	7
Ohio	13	3
Kentucky	13	0
Massachusetts	12	0
Tennessee	10	1
North Carolina	10	1
Indiana	7	0
Connecticut	6	0
New Jersey	5	0
Alabama	5	0
Maine	4	4
Maryland	4	0
Vermont	4	0
South Carolina	3	1
Georgia	3	0
Louisiana	3	0
Illinois	3	0
Missouri	3	0
Minnesota	1	1
Rhode Island	1	0
Delaware	1	0
New Hampshire	0	5

We heartily congratulate the country that the bill to regulate the deposits of the public money, which originated with the Senate, has become a law. The President's approval of the bill made was known to Congress yesterday; and it had already been announced, earlier in the day, in the editorial columns of the Globe. Mr. Clay remarked in his place upon this unusual fact which is in keeping with other strange things connected with the history of this important measure.

When the bill passed the Senate with a vote of 40 to 6, it was still confidently averred that, if it also passed the House, it would be vetoed by the President. But the favor it received in the House, from the moment of its introduction, added to the powerful vote by which it passed the Senate, threw consternation and confusion into the ranks of those who would willingly have contributed to defeat it, either in the House, or in the Palace, if not there. It became necessary to find or make some cause of action, upon which the President might change his course, and sign a bill, which it had been inconsiderately given out he would arrest by the exercise of the veto power.

As the bill went from the Senate to the House, it provided, in substance, that each State, on receiving its ratable share of the surplus treasure, should give a certificate, pledging the faith of the State for repayment, the certificate to be negotiable, and subject to be sold in the market, and to bear interest on the refusal or neglect of the State to answer to a call from the Secretary of the Treasury. Here was an efficient means of enforcing repayment, and of doing it without bringing the Government of the United States and that of any one of the States into collision.

When the bill came up for consideration in the House, it was amended, on motion of Mr. Anthony, of Pennsylvania, by striking out the provision as to negotiable certificates,

and inserting a substitute, which merely pledges the faith of the State for repayment, without providing any means of enforcing a demand therefor. And it was announced in the House that, if this amendment were adopted, the President would sign the bill. Nay, it is reported, and generally believed, that the amendment was actually drawn up, after much consultation, by a member of the Cabinet.

Now, the point of the jest is, that, while the friends of the Administration have stoutly contended against a distribution of surplus revenues, that is, against restoring it to the States absolutely, this amendment, estimating, as is supposed, from the Cabinet, is nothing more nor less than taking away from the United States the power of readily enforcing a call on the States. Of course we cannot object to this, because we have, under existing circumstances, advocated a donation to the States, unreservedly.—A.

Mr. Webster's Bill for distributing the Surplus Fund.—This bill will doubtless receive the President's sanction—or be carried in spite of the veto. Upon the supposition that the amount to be distributed will be \$90,000,000, an accurate friend has calculated for us, in round numbers, the apportionment according to the electoral college ratio, that is, according to the representation of each State in the Senate and House of Representatives. The left column gives the result as the bill now stands—that on the right, the result that the bill as originally reported in the Senate, would have produced; that is, according to the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives. This was altered on motion of Senator Walker, of Mississippi, by inserting "Senate," so as to include the representation in both branches.—A.

State	Present Bill	Original Bill
Delaware	each 204,000	82,600
Michigan	each 272,000	163,300
Arkansas	each 340,000	248,000
Rhode Island	each 478,000	413,300
Mississippi	each 544,000	496,000
Missouri	each 612,000	579,000
Louisiana	each 680,000	661,000
New Hampshire	each 748,000	744,000
Vermont	each 853,000	992,000
Alabama	each 1,020,000	1,074,700
Connecticut	each 1,420,000	1,570,000
New Jersey	each 1,555,000	1,736,000
Indiana	each 2,041,000	2,314,000
Maine	each 2,857,000	3,306,000
Maryland		
South Carolina		
Georgia		
Massachusetts		
N. Carolina		
Kentucky		
Tennessee		
Ohio		
Virginia		
Pennsylvania		
New York		

Georgia.—The Creeks.

From the Correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist.

Office of the Standard of Union, Millidgeville, June 29.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Scott, to the Editor of this paper, dated,

COLUMBIA, 26th June, 1836.

I have been so constantly engaged in business ever since I arrived in this place, that I have had no time to write to my friends; and even now, I steal a moment from other business, to address you. The delay of the army, at this place, has given dissatisfaction to the people at a distance from the scene, because they could not properly understand and appreciate the cause. How was it possible for an army to be marched into the enemy's country without arms, ammunition or provisions, with any hope of beating that enemy? And if the troops had gone at any time before they did, what would have been their condition. The delay in the arrival of the arms and other munitions of war, was unavoidable, and gave Gen. Scott and myself as much pain, I am sure, as any other individuals in this State. But they at length arrived; and the army immediately took the field. These movements were, no doubt communicated to the enemy, and some three or four hundred hostile warriors have surrendered to the friendly Indians under Gen. Jesup, and are now confined at Fort Mitchell. Besides these warriors, there are also at the fort some six or eight hundred women and children of the hostile party. Among the prisoners are Neah Mathie, Yellow Hadjoe, Dave Hardridge and many other chiefs. Jim Henry and his party, consisting of about two hundred warriors, are all that now remain to be subdued; and this will be soon done.

Genls. Scott and Sanford, with the Georgia troops are operating below, whilst Gen. Jesup is doing the same with the Alabama troops, and friendly Indians above; and in a few days will, I have no doubt, put a close to the war. In consequence of the force placed on the line of the Chattahoochee below Columbus, the Indians could not escape through Georgia to Florida; many attempts were made without success, and when they ascertained that in this object they could not succeed, and that a large and overwhelming force, well armed, had taken the field against them, they determined to surrender at discretion, except, as I stated, Jim Henry and his party, who are so deep in guilt, that they can have no hope of pardon, and may therefore have determined to sell their lives as dear as possible. I am very anxious to be at home, but believing that it is my duty to remain here as long as I can render any service, I have determined to do so.

"The Editor of the Louisville Journal is said to be the ugliest man in the nation. He is so ugly that the very dogs bark at him.—West. Herald.

From the Semblances.

Gen. Clinch.—We regret to learn from the Globe, that the President has accepted the resignation of this valuable officer.

Lieut. D. B. Herring, of the 3d Regt. of Artillery, died at St. Augustine on the 23d inst.

Lieut. T. B. Whelock, of the U. S. Dragoons, died at Micanopy on the 14th inst.

The following is an extract of a letter received at St. Augustine from Fort Drane, dated 19th ult.:

"No news of the Indians since their repulse at Micanopy. Maj. Heileman had arrived safe here with the baggage train."

Reported Death of Osceola.—The Mobile Morning Chronicle of the 11th instant contains a letter signed by two persons named Watson and Vickers, dated near the head waters of the Little River, which states, that "on the 8th of June, an Indian who calls himself O-ha-ba-ta-ca, came into the settlement on Little River. He has been three days coming from Florida, rides a very good pony, and is on his way to the Ouchitua tribe of Indians near Red River. The day before he left the hammock, called Meta or Bear Hammock, Powell and a young chief, Ho-pa-to-pha, had a personal fight, Powell received a wound in the left side near the heart, with a hatchet, which instantly caused his death. The friends of the deceased were determined to kill the young chief, but he succeeded in making his escape. We questioned him respecting the disposition of the Indians. He stated that they would ever be unfriendly to the men who had taken their land. He also stated that there was much sickness among them, something like a cholera or a bad bowel complaint. These are all the facts of an important nature which we learned from him."

A duel was fought in Florida lately, between George Ward, Esq. (brother of William Ward, who was shot by Col. Parish, and Col. Allston, brother-in-law of Parish). The parties met near Tallahassee, with four pistols each, to stand at 50 paces, with the privilege of advancing. Ward (who is said to be an excellent shot,) fired his first pistol without advancing, and his ball passed close to Allston's ear. Allston's first and second shots were without effect. Ward's second shot struck his adversary a little above the hip and would have passed through him, but for a roll of silk handkerchiefs which Allston used for his pistols—the ball passed through three folds of these handkerchiefs, but was so far spent as to bruise the side only without penetrating. Allston's third pistol flashed; and Ward's third ball also passed close to Allston's head. Allston's fourth shot, fired at a distance of 25 paces, struck Ward in the right shoulder, and passing across, lodged near the skin of the left—this shot staggered him, and he was near falling, but recovered (though not sufficiently to advance any farther,) and fired his fourth pistol, which inflicted a severe wound on Allston. Neither of the gentlemen were considered as dangerously wounded, and both were doing well.

Important from Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, JUNE 20.—By the arrival of the schr. Halcyon, last evening, from Matamoros, we learn that the Mexican Government have declared all the concessions of Santa Ana as well as his treaties of no effect; and are determined to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, and if possible retrieve their national honor. The people are said to be much incensed against Santa Ana and disapprove of his entire career. Recruits are raising in all parts of the republic.

Gen. Jose Urea has been appointed commander in chief of the army. He is represented as being very popular with the soldiery, and opposed to Santa Ana's sanguinary proceedings throughout. Some men of war had sailed from Matamoros for Vera Cruz, for the purpose of conveying troops to Texas. Gen. Folanola was expected at Matamoros; but owing to his having received orders from the government to maintain his present position had not arrived. The U. S. sloop of war Warren had appeared off the Brazos Santiago on the evening of the 10th, but had no communication with those on shore; having stood to sea after a very short delay.

The troops about to be raised, to operate against Texas, are to amount to from 12 to 15,000 men. Gen. Urea has issued a flaming proclamation to the people of the republic, calling on them to raise en masse and join the Mexican standard.

The "Poor" Candidate.—The New York Gazette says, that Mr Van Buren has recently disposed of ONE HALF of his property in Oswego (N. Y.) to the "democratic" Attorney General of the United States, for the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars!—"Poor" man!—If the prayers of his own sympathizing friends, who have labored long and hard to excite the "Poor against the Rich," be answered, there will be none, after November next, "so soon to do him reverence."

A Hopeful Pair.—The Louisville Journal states that Mr. Flournoy, the Van Buren Candidate for Governor of Kentucky, once drew his dirk on his own brother, and would have killed him had he not been disarmed! And also that the Candidate of the same party for Lieutenant Governor whipped his own mother at the age of nineteen.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church closed its session at Pittsburgh on the 10th ult. On the 7th, the Assembly took up the subject of slavery. The report of the committee appointed by the last General Assembly on this subject, and also the report of the minority of said committee, being read, Mr. McElhenny moved a postponement of the consideration of these reports, in order to take up the following as a substitute:

The committee to whom were referred by the General Assembly sundry memorials and other papers touching the subject of slavery, with direction to report thereon to the General Assembly, beg leave to report—

"That, after the most mature deliberation which they have been able to bestow on the interesting and important subject referred to them, they would most respectfully recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, viz.

"Whereas, the subject of slavery is inseparably connected with the laws of many States of this Union, in which it exists under the sanction of said laws of the United States; and whereas slavery is recognized in both the Old and New Testament as an existing relation, and is not condemned by the authority of God; therefore

"Resolved, That the General Assembly have no authority to assume or exercise jurisdiction in regard to the existence of slavery."

The Assembly adjourned without coming to a decision on the question. Next day, the subject being resumed, Dr. Hoge made the following motion:

"Inasmuch as the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church, in its preliminary and fundamental principles, declares that no church judicatory ought to pretend to make laws to bind the conscience in virtue of their own authority; and as the urgency of the business of the Assembly and the shortness of the time during which they can continue in session, render it impossible to deliberate and decide judiciously on the subject of slavery in its relation to the Church; therefore,

"Resolved, That this whole subject be indefinitely postponed."

After some discussion, it was agreed that the question should be divided, so as to be taken first on the latter part, viz.

"Resolved, That this whole subject be indefinitely postponed."

The previous question was then moved and carried, and the main question, "shall this whole subject be indefinitely postponed?" was put, and carried in the affirmative by the following vote, viz.—ayes 154, noes 87, non-liquets 4.

The question then recurred on the other part, on the preamble of Dr. Hoge's motion, and after some discussion, the previous question was moved and carried, and the main question was then put and carried on the preamble.

From the Western Methodist.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

In addition to the following which we give from the Western Christian Advocate, we learn from a letter from Rev. R. Paine, that the following appointments have been made. Three Bishops were elected, viz: W. Fisk, B. Waugh, Thos. A. Morris. T. Mason, book agent at New York, George Lane assistant agent. Dr. S. Luckey, Editor. N. Bangs, resident missionary secretary. C. Elliot, Editor W. C. Advocate, Cincinnati, Wm. Phillips, assistant do. J. F. Wright, book agent, Cincinnati, Leroy Swainstead, assistant do.

Missionary Work.—The constitution of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church has been so amended, in accordance with the recommendation of the board of managers, as to take its foreign missions to share the benevolent provisions of the Missionary Society. The resolution to appoint a corresponding secretary, or general agent, to reside in New York, and devote his whole time to the Missionary Society, has been adopted. This secretary will be supported by the Missionary Society, in whose service he is to be employed, but will receive his appointment from the General Conference, and in virtue thereof will be a member of the New York Annual Conference.

The General Conference resolved, likewise, to send a Missionary to China, whenever the general superintendents may deem it safe and proper.

The Liberia Mission has shared the attention of the General Conference. It has been recommended that one of the bishops visit the continent of Africa, and organize the Liberia Missionary Annual Conference, and ordain their ministers who are eligible; and that it be done during the next four years, if the bishops shall judge it proper and convenient.

The General Conference of the Methodist Church at the late meeting determined to discontinue their Bible Society and unite in the American Bible Society.

Conferences.—Six new annual conferences have been established, namely: Black River, Erie, Michigan, Arkansas, North Carolina, and New Jersey; these added to those established heretofore, make twenty-eight Annual Conferences.

Spanish Intrigue.—It is said that among the papers taken from General Cos, there were letters from no less than five different ladies, all of whom he had engaged to marry. One of the letters most recently received contained a caution from the fair writer against the allurements of the American girls in Texas, who she has understood were very pretty. If the General was a 'dastard in war' he was no 'leggard in love' at all events.—Natchez Courier.

The Duel.—There are several versions of the affair that took place near Washington on Tuesday the 14th ult., between Mr. Bynum of this State, and Mr. Jenifer of Maryland, members of the House of Representatives. The quarrel occurred on the previous Friday morning, near the close of the 25 hours' sitting mentioned in our last, and consisted of mutual charges of ungentlemanly conduct.

The parties met near Washington, Mr. Bynum attended by Mr. Heston of Indiana and Mr. Sevier of Arkansas; and Mr. Jenifer by Mr. Pichens of S. C. and Mr. Peyton of Tenn. After the 3d fire, it is said that Bynum's pistol went off before the word was given, which was attributed to accident. After the 6th fire, it is said his pistol again went off before the word; when Peyton is said to have advanced towards him with a pistol, informing him that by the laws of honor his life was forfeited; that Jenifer interposed, and begged that Bynum might be allowed to load his pistol and have another fire. That a compromise was then proposed and agreed to, Bynum coming forward and expressing himself in a manner entirely satisfactory to Mr. Jenifer.

The whole affair has been the source of much amusement.—Fayetteville Observer.

Van Buren at home.—A great State Convention was recently held at Utica, New York, by which General Harrison was unanimously nominated for President, and Francis Granger for Vice President, and an Electoral Ticket formed. Jesse Buel, the distinguished farmer, was nominated for Governor and Dr. G. H. Barrow for Lieut Governor. This is a highly popular ticket, and there is a great probability that it will prevail next Fall. It will be seen that the large city of Rochester has elected the Harrison Ticket after a strong contest with the Van Burenites; and the city of New York also, at the late election, returned 16 Councilmen of each party. This indicates a want of confidence in Van Buren at home, which contrasts strongly with the case of Judge White in his State. There, during the past winter, Judge White was unanimously re-elected Senator to Congress, notwithstanding there were a few Van Buren men in the Legislature. These, however, did not dare to vote against the Judge, well knowing that if they did, their political destruction was sealed. The man must have the unbounded confidence of his people, whose political opponents do not dare to vote against him.

The purity of the Bench sacrificed to aid the petty schemes of party politicians.—By the last Greensborough Patriot, we see that John M. Dick, who, at the last Session of our Legislature was promoted to a Judgeship, has descended to lead the way in a Van Buren meeting in Greensborough, by a speech and Resolution; and then was finally appointed a Delegate to nominate an Elector. Now we do not object to the occupants of the Bench forming and entertaining their own political opinions, but that they should degrade the dignity of their office, by participating and becoming the leader in a petty party strife, we do say is wrong; it looks too much like prostituting the high sanctuary of justice to aid the schemes of party politicians.—West. Car.

Political Controversy.—It is very common to hear intelligent men speak of political contests as a great evil; but, wisely conducted, they are far from being so. On the contrary, by eliciting investigation, by presenting justice and truth in a fairer light, and giving to the people juster views of Government, they exert a healthful influence on the State. The great Legislator of Athens made it a capital offence for any citizen to remain neutral when parties ran high in the Republic. Reasonable controversy is always useful, and we feel a more perfect security in the wise administration of affairs, when a respectable minority stands by, with Argus eyes, to detect the slightest error or to expose the least defect.

Van Burenism is declining in all quarters. Mr. Van Buren himself never had any popularity out of New York, and there it was a mere party popularity. His reliance has been the favor of Gen Jackson, the exertions of the office-holders, the puff of the Treasury Press, and the "spoils."—He has no hold on the confidence or affections of the People. It is extremely doubtful, and becoming more so every day, if he can carry a single State South of New York. Even that State is far from being certain. The Whigs are warm and confident. We do not believe he can carry a single Southern State. Not a few of his friends give up Virginia. His Virginia vote in November will fall greatly below the apparent Van Buren vote in April. Thousands of men have voted for their Van Buren friends and neighbors; not for Mr. Van Buren himself. Intelligence to this effect comes up from every quarter of the State.—Rich. Whig.

Hon. Jesse Speight.—The last Newbern Spectator alludes to this member of Congress in connection with the office of Collector of the Port of Mobile. What is the meaning of this? Has the Hon. gentleman been a candidate for a portion of the spoils? And if so, surely he must have been gratified? So faithful and unscrupulous a partisan could not have been denied, whilst the present doctrine prevails, that the labourer is worthy of his hire? Give us light, Mr. Spec.—Fay. Observer.

Charlotte: Friday, July 6, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket:
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, for Governor.
HUGH L. WHITE, for President.
JOHN TYLER, for Vice-President.

COUNTY CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE
Sends: W. JULIUS ALEXANDER,
(WASHINGTON MORRISON,
Commis: Dr. WILLIAM A. ARDREY,
(Col. SOLOMON REED.

Whig Electoral Ticket!

We take pleasure in being able to lay before our readers a complete Whig Electoral Ticket—a Ticket combining as much of talent and patriotic virtue, as could well be found in the same number of individuals, in this or any other State, residing as they do, in different sections of the country. Some of these gentlemen were on the People's Ticket in 1834 for Gen. Jackson—more of them on the Jackson Ticket of 1835, when he was elected. These men had every inducement which could arise from their prominent stand in his favor, to support the policy of Gen. Jackson; and had he followed that on which he was elected, no doubt they would still have supported him; but his administration has been so diametrically opposed to the principles upon which he went into office, that these patriots, however reluctantly, have been compelled to oppose him, at least in the dictation of his successor. We look forward with every certainty to the success of the Ticket in November—and rest the Van Buren men as we will, in the gubernatorial election in August, we expect to beat them much farther, when the contest is between the Southern and Northern candidate for the Presidency. We recommend it, therefore, to the special confidence of the Whigs throughout this District and the State.

1st District, ALFRED WEAVER, of Rutherford.
2d " Col. ANDERSON MITCHELL, of Wilkes.
3d " Wm. J. ALEXANDER, of Mecklenburg.
4th " JOHN GILES, of Rowan.
5th " JOHN L. LESTER, of Rockingham.
6th " JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.
7th " Hon. JOHN D. TOOMER, of Cumberland.
8th " Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
9th " CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
10th " Dr. WILLIAM PERCY, of Franklin.
11th " Wm. W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
12th " JOHN L. BAILEY, of Pasquotank.
13th " Gen. J. O. K. WILLIAMS, of Beaufort.
14th " ROBERT COLEMAN, of Lenoir.
15th " JEREMIAH FRANKLIN, of Duplin.

The Deposite Bill.—This Bill, concerning which so much anxiety has been felt, has received the signature of the President, and therefore becomes a law. Its passage will produce a new era, if not a new system of operations, in our Government. Our revenue system being confined to import duties, the people not feeling the operation of this system, by which millions were collected from them, had become careless in regard to the distribution of the funds, the collection of which had not, to their knowledge, produced any diminution of their own purses. It became necessary then, to prevent a heedless, extravagant and corrupting expenditure of the large sums now in the Treasury, that the people should be induced to keep a watchful eye upon the appropriations made by Congress. This we think will be accomplished by this Bill. Every man will now feel that he is interested in increasing the surplus in the Treasury, and consequently, in diminishing the amount of expenditure, and thus we hope succeed in bringing back the Government to a prudent and economical administration of its finances. But the principal advantage to be derived by the States from the passage of this Bill, besides that of paying money back to the people, which ought not if it could be avoided, to have been collected, is, that it will enable each State to adopt a general system of Education and Internal Improvement, commensurate with the age in which we live, and the perfection to which Republics should aspire. Carry your Turnpikes, Canals, and Rail-Roads to every man's door, (we of course speak comparatively,) educate every child in your country, and then will be exhibited in proofs, not to be doubted, the truth of the republican principle—"the people can govern themselves."

In the passage of the Deposite Bill, we hope we see plain symptoms of the dissolution of the Kitchen Cabinet. Benton, the head cook, blustered in vain—the Globe, in perfect astonishment at such an exhibition of unalloyed patriotism, murmured its disapprobation—the Richmond Enquirer trusted still in what he called the Roman virtue of the President, but all, all have failed, before the irresistible influence of public opinion; and the members of the Kitchen Cabinet look on in ghastly amazement, while they see the means of corruption the Government swept from their hands—Poor souls! If fraud and corruption merited it, we could drop a tear of sympathy for their forlorn situation. We imagine they must have exhibited very much the appearance, at their first meeting after this unfortunate event, of Sir Peter Teazle, when he discovers his wife behind the scene where he expected to find the paramour of his friend, and in his surprise and despair, exclaims, "Lady Teazle, by all that's damnable!"

At the suggestion of a friend, it is recommended to the different Companies in the County, to appoint at their musters during this and the coming month, two Delegates, to form a Committee of Instruction, to meet in Charlotte, on the Wednesday of the October Court, for the purpose of instructing our Members to the Legislature relative to measures of interest to the County. This has been customary for a great while, and we hope the people will attend to it.

Much noise has been made in this County by the Van Buren party, on the ground that some gentlemen had the liberality to aid the proprietor of this paper in obtaining the services of an editor during the past year. To enable our readers to judge with what sincerity of heart and what honesty of purpose, this subject has been alluded to, and so strenuously brought before the notice of the public, we copy the annexed circular, published by Mr. Henry, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Van Buren party in this State, which by some means or other, has leaked out from among the faithful of the clan. Mr. Hybart, to whom the money collected under the directions of this circular is to be sent, is the Editor of the North Carolina Journal, and the expressed object is "to pay for printing, publishing, and circulating information" to aid the objects of the Van Buren party. This circular is dated the 30th of May, and no doubt has for some time been in the hands of the leaders of the Van Buren party in this county. Yet, with this fact staring them in the face, they have the audacity publicly to arraign the members of the Whig Party for advancing money for the self same object, to aid in the dissemination of information among the people. Oh! shame where is thy blush.

Mr. Henry presumes much upon the credulity of those to whom his circular is addressed, when he calls the opposition to Mr. Van Buren a combination of "Abolitionists, Nullifiers, and Bank Whigs," when it is known that Judge White, whom the people of North Carolina are asked to support, is not expected to receive a vote in a non-slaveholding State, and that he is expressly supported by the South on account of his known adherence to Southern principles. Mr. Henry also knows that there is no charge against Mr. Van Buren better sustained by proof, and none which his friends take more pains to remove, than his expressed opposition to slavery. Yet in the face of all this, Mr. Henry charges the opposers of Mr. Van Buren in North Carolina as being infected among other evils with that of Abolitionism. Mr. Henry also uses this language in his circular, "as we hold therefore the integrity of the Union and the principles of the Republican party sacred," he signs himself "Chairman of the Central Committee appointed by the Democratic Members, &c." After all this flourish of republican democracy, will not our readers be surprised to learn, that at the time when more of a distinction than mere names existed between the Federal and Republican Parties, we mean during the late war, this same Mr. Henry was an avowed Federalist, and a supporter of the doctrines of that party. Yet such, we are authorized to say, upon good authority, is the fact. Truly may we say, "What's in a name, a rose under any other would smell as sweet."

In connection with this subject, we annex some pertinent questions addressed to Mr. Henry by the Editor of the Carolina Gazette:

Are you not the Attorney of the Branch of the United States Bank at Fayetteville, employed to wind up the concerns of said Bank?

Did you not refuse, last winter, to accept the appointment of Judge, because the salary would not justify you in giving up the business of the bank—it paid you so well?

Are you not one of the largest Bank Stock-holders in North Carolina?

Do you not know that the Abolitionists at the North support Van Buren, in preference to Judge White?

Do you not know that the Federal States of Connecticut and Rhode Island, which were ever the bitterest enemies to Gen. Jackson, have turned for Van Buren?

Does not then, the blush of shame mantle your cheek, when you see your name affixed to such a letter as the one before?

Forgetville, May 20th, 1836.

Sir.—The question now pending before the American People, who shall be the next President of the United States, has already become deeply momentous and interesting. We consider the existence of the Union and the fundamental principles of our Government involved in the contest. The combined forces of the Abolitionists, Nullifiers, and Bank Whigs presents a formidable array in point of numbers, and wealth, and they are already actively engaged in the field, in the circulation of Speeches, Documents, and Pamphlets, favorable to the dissemination of their principles. If the election of Mr. Van Buren is debased by this Combination, who can foresee, whether Abolitionist-Nullifiers or Consolidationists are to rule the Country?—As we hold therefore the integrity of the Union and the principles of the Republican Party sacred, it behooves us to exert ourselves for our country. To do this we must raise the means to pay for printing, publishing, and circulating information among the people on all important subjects involved in the contest. We have learned to-day that the opposition have purchased the Wilmington Advertiser, formerly the People's Press an administration paper, so that now they have two papers on the Cape Fear, and about 15 out of 30 of the political Journals of the whole State. You are requested to collect in your county, not less than \$10, and as much more as you can, and forward the same to Thomas L. Hybart, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C. with all reasonable dispatch, and from time to time any information that may be useful for us to know in the premises addressed always to Thomas L. Hybart, Esquire. Also Communicate the name of the person who shall be nominated Elector in your District. Very respectfully,
Your obedient humble servant,
LOUIS D. HENRY.

Chairman of the Central Committee appointed at a meeting of the Democratic Members of the General Assembly and other Democratic Delegates at Raleigh, in last December!

The Engineers.—We had the pleasure on Saturday evening last, (says the Knoxville Register,) of conversing with Capt. Williams, of the Corps of Engineers now engaged in making a survey and reconnaissance of the route of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Rail Road. Capt. Williams left two of the Engineers North of Cumberland Gap making a survey of that pass—he was himself returning to Flat Rock, where the Engineers were to assemble on the 20th ult. He informed us that some of the Engineers were also engaged in the examination of the route through Rabun County, Ga., and down the Tennessee river. We were highly gratified to hear Capt. Williams speak with confidence of the entire practicability of this important improvement.

We have heard it said by a Van Buren man, that the principle by which the Whig party is actuated, is a desire of office. Poor deluded man! how strangely they go to work to obtain such an end—when the avowed principle of the Van Buren party is "that the spoils belong to the victors"—when that same party say Mr. Van Buren will be elected, how foolish are we poor whigs, whose only object is office, in opposing him—more particularly faulty are we, when every thing around assures us that the "vilest sinner may return"—that eleventh hour men are more certain of success, even than the original friends of the party. Are we asked for examples? Was the present Governor an original Jackson man? No. The Van Buren Senator in Congress, Bedford Brown, No. The electoral candidate on the Van Buren ticket, for this District? No. The leaders of the Van Buren party in this county? with one exception? No. We advise then all whigs, if any such there be, whose principle of action is a desire of office, to join the Van Buren ranks, for the Whig party can hold out nothing to its advocates but honesty of purpose, love of country, connected (as the Van Buren men say) with ultimate defeat. Let it be so—we would sooner be a dog and lay the Moon, than sacrifice what we believe to be correct principle, for the paltry reward of an office-holder; and in the language of the celebrated Reed, when a bribe was offered him at the cost of his country and principles, we would say, "though poor, very poor, the Government is not able to purchase us."

The Whig Party office-seekers! Such a charge can only be made, under the circumstances, in the vain hope of rebutting one of a similar character, in which we fear there is too much truth.

The Northern Commercial prints anticipate the greatest benefit to the currency, and immediate commercial relief from the Deposite Bill. The Philadelphia Commercial Herald says: **SURPLUS REVENUE—MORAL TRIUMPH!**

No political event has occurred for 30 years, of so much importance to the character of our republic, as the recent vote in Congress directing a distribution of the Surplus Revenue among the States. It is a great republican victory, a grand moral triumph, confirming, practically, the truth that ours is a government of the people. This act of Congress will not only relieve the oppression that prevailed here, and dissipate the fears and apprehensions of our monied institutions, but will make a deep and favorable impression in all Europe, and give the States of the Union a new and important credit. Well indeed may we boast that our country stands unrivaled among the nations of the earth. A few years since, the United States' debt was 100 millions; now the debt is extinguished, and we have nearly 40 millions in the Treasury to be divided among the States!

Cherokee Indians.—From the Cherokee country, we learn (says the Rutherfordton Gazette) that apprehensions of danger had in a great measure subsided. A correspondent from Franklin, Macon county writes us, that there are no hostile indications by the Indians, and that the treaty is not so odious to them as was at first supposed. We are glad to learn that there is likely to be no disturbance between them and the North Carolinians, with whom they have always lived on terms of amity.

Rail Road Delegates.—At an adjourned meeting of the Citizens of Cincinnati, Newport, and Covington, held on the 18th of May, the following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the Knoxville Convention, which was to be held on the 4th instant, viz: Daniel Drake, R. T. Lytle, Morgan Neville, N. T. Williams, D. Gwynne, E. D. Mansfield, C. S. Clarkson, Wm. Tift, Wm. Oliver, Alex. McGrew, E. S. Thomas, Daniel J. Caswell, George Graham, Thos. D. Carnell, John C. Wright, Robt. Buchanan, Levi James, Wm. S. Bakewell, John W. King, O. M. Spencer, William Greene, Bellamy Storer, O. M. Mitchell, Josiah Lawrence, J. S. Williams, Jas. M. Southgate, Mr. Phelps, of Covington, J. M. Taliaferro, Benjamin Drake.

"We think nothing of picking out a squirrel's eye—at the distance of sixty yards."—Kentucky Rifleman.

We have been shown a rifle of a new and peculiar construction, which will no doubt be a considerable acquisition to those who are in the habit of using that instrument of destruction. The improvement consists in the lock, which is on the percussion principle, being so concealed in the breach as to avoid the usual prominence at the side, or on the top of the gun, while its being below avoids the danger to the eyes of the shooter, from the bursting of the cap, and renders the certainty of the gun going off, by the powder, in handling the gun, being shaken in conjunction with the cap. Besides the length of these rifles, which is generally under two feet, as well as their lightness, renders them extremely convenient, particularly to the traveller. They may be seen at the store of Smith, Williams, & Boyd, where we have no doubt every amateur in the art of shooting, will soon furnish himself with so desirable an instrument of his sport.

Our University.—The Annual Commencement of this institution took place on Thursday the 23d ultimo; and we are happy in having it in our power to affirm, that we have never known an occasion of the kind to pass off with more credit, both to the officers and students. The exercises ante-declatatory to Commencement day, which consisted of declarations from select members of the lower classes, began on Monday afternoon and were continued on each successive evening until Thursday, which is the day set apart by the laws of the University for the purpose of conferring degrees on the students and Alumni of the institution.

Wednesday was the day for the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies. The Orator selected for that occasion was the Hon. Henry L. Pinckney, of South Carolina, who in consequence of the protracted session of Congress, was unavoidably absent, much to the disappointment and regret of many who had resorted here with the expectation of hearing him. He, however, forwarded his Address in manuscript to the Philanthropic Society, by which he had been chosen, with a request that some suitable person might be appointed to read it before the audience. The President of the University, ex-Governor Swain, was accordingly selected to read the Address, which he did in the most emphatic and impressive manner.

It is unnecessary for us at this time to say things as to the merits or demerits of the production, as it will soon be spread before the world, when every one will have an opportunity of reading and judging for himself. We deem it but justice to the author, however, to say, that it was

listened to with marked attention, and received with general applause by a crowded and intelligent audience. We also deem it but sheer justice to the new President, Gov. Swain, to say that he discharged his duty to the entire satisfaction of all, and gave promise of making an able and popular President.

The Senior Class consisted of nineteen regular members, on all of whom was conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

We give below the "Order of Exercises for Commencement day," which contains the names of the Graduates, and the subjects of their several speeches, which were written and delivered with more than ordinary spirit.

MORNING.

1. Prayer.
2. Salutatory Oration in Latin.—Wm. B. Rodman, Washington.
3. Oration, on the Study of History.—Ralph H. Graves, Granville.
4. Oration, on the influence of the love of fame on the exertions of Genius.—Frederick N. McWilliams, Halifax.
5. Oration, on the relations of the Catholic Religion to the spirit of free institutions.—James E. Crichton, Brunswick, Va.
6. Debate—Would it be better to confer upon the Indian Tribes, the privileges of American citizenship, or to subject them to domestic servitude?—Thomas Gholson, Brunswick, Va. Thos. S. Jacobs, Perquimans.
7. Dissertation on the effects of the universal diffusion of Education.—Jas. Saunders, Raleigh.
8. Debate—Should the United States attempt the acquisition of Texas, either by purchase or conquest?—Benjamin J. House, Haywoodboro', Wm. L. Stamps, Halifax, Va.
9. Debate—Should the United States recognize the Independence of Texas?—James E. Hamlett, Charlotte, Va. Henry K. Nash, Hillsborough.

AFTERNOON.

1. Oration—The claims of the Indians within our limits, upon the justice, commiseration, and liberality of our citizens.—Thomas Jones, Petersburg, Va.
2. Oration, on the inequality of human genius.—Wm. H. Cooper, Chapel Hill.
3. Oration, on the obligations of the educated of our country, to preserve its institutions.—Chas. L. Pettigrew, Tyrrell.
4. Debate—Should England and France combine, to restore the Nationality of Poland?—Robert G. McCutchen, S. C. Thomas Stamps, Halifax, Va.
5. Debate—On the wisdom of the Salic Law.—John Downey, Granville, John G. Tull, Lenoir.
6. Valedictory Oration.—L. W. Scott.
7. Degrees conferred.
8. Presidential Address.
9. Report on the Public Examination.
10. Prayer. [Columbia Repository.]

The U. S. Telegraph of the 25th ult., says, "We saw Col. Carson, Secretary of State of Texas, upon the floor of the House this morning. He was greeted with great cordially by his numerous friends."

A number of interesting articles unavoidably crowded out this week.

No mail from the North when our paper went to press.—Thursday 11 o'clock.

MARRIED.

In Lincoln Co., on the 2d inst., Mr. GEORGE W. SUGG, of Lincoln, to Miss MARGARET RODEN, of Mecklenburg County.
At Fort Defiance, Wilkes County, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. James Purvis, Mr. JOSEPH C. NORWOOD, of Hillsborough, to Miss LAURA L. C. LENOIR, daughter of Col. Thos. Lenoir.

NOTICE!

THE Citizens of Charlotte are earnestly requested to attend at the Courthouse, at early candle light, on Thursday evening, the 14th instant, to protest against the collection of the present Town tax, and other important business in which all the free-men of the Town are deeply interested.
A CITIZEN OF CHARLOTTE.
July 6, 1836.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the South West, offers for sale his House and Lot in the Town of Charlotte, on Church St. The house is large, of good materials, built by a good workman, and the most convenient in the town; it has all necessary out buildings attached to it, together with a good Garden and well. I will also sell so much of my household furniture as I shall not need, a few pieces of new cabinet work of first quality, and 10 or 12 set of new bedsteads, all of which may be seen, and terms known by calling on the subscriber at his residence.
JOS. P. PRITCHARD.
July 6, 1836. 3014f

To the Public!

MRS. C. MITCHELL respectfully informs the Citizens of Charlotte and travellers, that she will take in WASHING at her residence, two doors East of Captain Dwight's Carriage Shop. All articles left will be well washed and ironed, and neatly done up. She will be responsible for all articles sent. She requests a fair trial—and no charges made if the work is not well done.
July 2, 1836. 3014f

NOTICE.

I WISH to sell my possessions where I now live, lying on the Catawba River, in Lincoln County, 8 miles below Beattie's Ford, known by the name of Tool's Ford, bounded by the River 2 miles, containing Five Hundred Acres, of which there is upwards of 100 acres of first rate low grounds, now in a high state of cultivation—the upland as good as any in the county, such as has produced 1000 lbs. of Seed Cotton per acre. The improvements are good—a two story Dwelling House, with a piazza in front and a portico back, a large frame Gin House, with running works and gear, also a new Cotton Press, a good Barn and all convenient buildings, an excellent young Apple Orchard, principally late fruit—and to crown all, a promising Gold Mine, and as to appearance rich. Gold has been obtained, but a very little trial has been made. Any person wishing to purchase, I know would be pleased if they saw the place.
JOHN HAYES.
July 7, 1836. 103

ROCKY RIVER.

Classical Male Academy.
THE Trustees of this Institution inform the community in the adjacent counties, that the first session of the ensuing year commenced on the 4th instant, under the direction of Mr. Graves.
The Trustees take the present opportunity of expressing their high approbation of the devotedness of Mr. McDowell (the former Teacher) to the interests of this Institution, and that under his discipline and instruction, the Academy had flourished beyond their most sanguine expectations. Although Mr. McDowell has left us, yet we congratulate the public in being so very fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. Graves. This gentleman comes to us not only as a Graduate of the University of this State, but (privately) recommended by the Faculty of that Institution; and in order that the public may have no doubts of the talents and acquirements of this gentleman, we deem it our duty to state that he received the distinguishing honors of our State College, at the late Commencement.
Mr. G. intends to continue teaching two or more years, and if a young man will commence at the first session, he can be prepared to join the Sophomore Class in almost any of the Colleges in the U. States. Here will also be a fine chance for young men to complete their English Education and the Trustees will endeavor to furnish Globes and Astronomical Apparatus to facilitate their progress.

The usual branches in a Classical and English Education will be taught; and the customary prices for Tuition and Boarding.
CYRUS A. ALEXANDER,
in behalf of the Trustees.
July 7, 1836. 104

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made to me by John Sloan, I will expose to public sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Wednesday the 6th of July next, the said John Sloan's undivided interest in the **Lemon's Gold Mine**. Terms of sale made known on the day.
N. W. ALEXANDER, Trustee.
June 16, 1836. 3w

The Sale of the above property is postponed until the Monday of the July Court, July 6, 1836. N. W. A.

BEEF! BEEF!!

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Citizens of Charlotte, and its vicinity, that he will furnish them with a quantity of first rate mountain beef, on every Tuesday and Friday, during the present season, commencing the 25th of July.
June 30, 1836—3014f JAS. SLOAN.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st of July, 1836.
A—Marcus Alexander, Wm. Addams, J. Thos. M. Alexander, Henrich J. Alexander, Miss Mary Alexander, Joseph Axon, Mrs. Margt. Alexander, Maj. Thos. Alexander.
B—Thos. Bell, Miss Anna Berry, Wm. Banker, Abel Baker, John Barnett, & Co. John N. Bookhannon, Aaron Bryan, Jas. G. Blair, Mrs. Polly Bird, John or Wilson Bird, John Boyce, E. G. Bradley, L. H. Beatty, A. R. Briard, Jas. C. Brawley, Nathan Beatty.
C—Robt. Caldwell, John Cooper, 2, Ellis Cheek, 4, John Capps, Oston Cook, Wm. Crickton, 2, Wm. Cathcart, Daniel Cross, Miss Nancy Cannady, Wm. Cooper, Burrill Clark, Mrs. Mary Caruth, A. J. Caldwell.
D—Col. J. H. Davidson, 2, Robt. G. Davis.
E—Robt. Erwin, Wm. Elkins, 2, Mrs. Jane Elliot, James Eagle.
F—Frederick Fifer, Isaac Frasier, Joseph H. Foster, Reuben Freeman, Mrs. Liddy Ferriand, Solomon Ferguson, 2.
G—Thos. P. Greer, John Groff, Wm. G. Gause, Jonathan Griffith.
H—Chapel M. Harris, 2, James Holyfield, Charles Hutchison, Abel Huch, Kinchen P. Howell, Wm. Harris, John Hannon, Sarah Haynes, John Harper, Richard Hickman.
J—John Jacobs.
K—Miss Catharine Kerr, Wm. Keizer.
L—Samuel Lowrie, Wm. or Edward Lendragon, 2, Joseph Leaphart, Thos. Latimore, David Love.
M—James D. Martin, Daniel Moore, Rev. D. J. McDaniel, Eli McCall, Wilson Montgomery, Hugh McLure, John H. McCoy, Matthew Miller, Samuel Moore, Jas. Marshall, David Montgomery, H. McLeary, Thos. Mason.
N—Wm. or John Northey.
O—Sarah Owens, Rachel Orr, Daniel O'Leary, Nathan Orr.
P—Robert Porter, W. W. Price, Albert Page, 2, Lawrence Parish, Patrick Parker, Wm. Phillips, A. C. Pressley, Overton Pettus.
R—To the Col. of the 69th Regt. 11th Brigade, Sarah S. Robinson, Mr. Robt. 2, John Rows, 2, Joseph W. Ross, Upton Rodden, Mrs. A. M. Radisell.
S—John Sloan, Wm. Sundry, Henry Shell, 2, Secretary of the Phoenix Lodge, Mrs. Elizabeth Standley, Wm. Sharp, Moses Stricker, Moses W. Stanford, Wm. Segress, Mrs. Susannah Smart, George S. Sloan, James Stephens.
T—James Thompson, Farnelia Tarlton, Robt. Todd, Thos. J. Tarlton, Adam H. Todd, Isaac Thompson.
W—P. J. Wilson, James Whitise, Miss Amelia D. Wilson, Miss Susan E. Wallace, E. Waterman, Jacob Weiss, Robt. Walker, Wm. Wilson, Daniel Wentz, Westmondland & Peterson.
149 H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Strayed.

FROM the subscriber, two Milch Cows and a yearling heifer. One a red cow with short horns turned inwards. The other a large cow, red sides, white on the back and under the belly, both marked with a short crop on both ears, a round hole in the right, and a slit in the left. The heifer not marked at all. It is probable that the large cow has a calf by this time—it is supposed they will make towards Hopewell. Any one who will deliver these cattle to the subscriber in Charlotte, will be liberally rewarded, and any information respecting them will be thankfully received.
July 6, 1836. F. L. SMITH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the *London Standard* for June, 1836.

THE UNWEDDED ONE.

By John Francis.

It's very pleasant, certainly,
To laugh and smile and talk;
And I must say, by night or day,
I love a lonely walk;
And sitting, oh! I love to sit;
And thinking 'very pleasant';
And how I do on singing, too,
When but the breeze is present!
One looks so very pleasantly,
While working forth "We met,"
But what, what! oh! what's the use?
I am not married yet!

What is the aim of all our lives?
A settlement and marriage;
Some people think they can't, but I
Would do without a carriage,
Oh, hymen! god of endless joy;
Oh, hymen! god of bliss!
It's really very, very hard,
That I am still a "miss."
My heart is filled with bitter sighs,
My gown with tears is wet;
In vain I sigh—in vain I cry;
I am not married yet!

And why not? shame upon the age,
Poor! avaricious! mean!
I would not wed for paltry gold;
No! not to be a queen.
Yet ye "creation's lords" look down
On us—because we're poor;
And coldly pass the landless by;
It's not my fault, I'm sure!
Cold-hearted are ye all—a base
And mercenary set;
But flatter not yourselves, for I—
I will be married yet!

"A wise man heareth counsel, and receiveth
by the teachings of experience; but the unwise
disregardeth instruction, and taketh not advantage
of the example of others."—[Prov. xiv. 35.]

ADVANTAGES OF ADVERTISING.

A worthy young friend of ours, not many
years ago, having industriously applied him-
self to become master of a mechanical art,
set up a shop for himself, and (as we would
advise young beginners and others to do by
all means,) he wisely informed the world of
his intention by ADVERTISING, and at the
same time prepared to inform his own mind
"of matters and things in general," by be-
coming a subscriber to our paper.

Some six months after, meeting with our
young friend at the barber's, in answer to
our inquiries as to how he succeeded in bu-
siness, he told us of his general success;
and, descending more to particulars, he ex-
pressed his surprise at receiving the day
before, "all the way from Palmyra," in the
State of Missouri, an order for the products
of his shop, to the amount of several hun-
dred dollars: and he added, "what I am at
a loss to know is, how the man came to
know any thing about me or my business!"

After being gratified with his surprise,
we told him we could solve the difficulty.
We reminded him of his advertising in our
paper at his first setting out, and informed
him that we had subscribers at Palmyra.
He then could but admit that the advertise-
ment, which he had inserted more for fash-
ion than for any belief in its certain utility,
had been of immense advantage.

To young mechanics and other business
men we would say, encourage the press with
your subscriptions and advertisements, and
you will be certain not to regard it.—*West-
ern Paper.*

THE FISH OF ALAGON.

In times past there was a certain captain
general of Aragon, who was a great gour-
mand, and consequently very fond of sal-
mon, of which delicious edible he was in
the habit of receiving a weekly supply from
the Bay of Biscay. Of course the muletier
who brought it passed regularly through
Alagon on his way to the vice-regal palace
in Zaragoza, and the worthy alcalde of the
village having nothing better to do, had of-
ten held converse with the passing muletier
and made himself acquainted with his af-
fairs. At length he took it into his head
that this salmon, which was so nice a thing
in the mouth of a captain-general, could
not well prove unsavory in that of an al-
calde. So one day he stopped the return-
ing muletier, and told him that he must
have some of his fish. In vain did the re-
luctant muletier protest that his excellen-
cy would be in despair, and that he would
be ruined, he insisted upon taking some of
the best fish, and promised to pay for them
at the same rate as the viceroys should pay
for the remainder. The disconsolate mule-
tier went his way, and arrived in due time
in Zaragoza. Of course, his coming was
attended with vast excitement. Cooks,
scullions and major-domos, courtiers and
parasites, placemen and pretenders to be-
come so, were all in a terror of dismay when
they heard of the disastrous deficiency. The
matter was broken with caution to the in-
sulted potentate, and the muletier ushered
into his presence. "How is it, my friend,
that thou hast come so scantily provided?"
"May it please your excellency, the alcalde
of Alagon has laid hands upon the best of
the fish, he says that he has as nice a tooth
as your excellency, and that he will pay for
those which he has retained whatever your
excellency shall for the remainder." "Tell
the major-domo, to pay thee a pound of gold
for each pound of salmon, and go in peace."
The muletier did as he was ordered, and
received the money with the best grace he
could, and of course lost no time in going
in search of more fish. At Alagon he had
an interview with the worthy alcalde, and
asked if the fish were not indeed as fit food
for an alcalde as for a captain-general. The
alcalde pronounced it a delicious morsel,
and professed it his intention to eat it often.
He sent his willing hand in search of the
pistons that were to pay for it, and beg-
ged to know what his excellency had given.

"A pound of gold for a pound of salmon!"
was the answer, which broke like thunder on
the alcalde's ear; he was a ruined man; he
had eaten up his whole substance—house,
lands, sheep, mules and oxen, at a single
meal. The words salmon was, of course,
no very pleasant one in his ears afterward;
neither is it in those of the natives of Al-
agon to this day; against whom the proverb
is used as a reproach and the words "As
dear as the fish of Alagon," are now utter-
ed there by a stranger under terror of his
life.—Spain Revisited by Lieut. Stidel.

Remarks upon Fashions, by an old citi-
zen of Richmond.—After an experience of
upwards of sixty years, I have never known
a man of first rate abilities, and in other re-
spects a great man, who wore Whiskers:
Nor have I ever seen an accomplished and
polite gentleman wear a Jockey Cap.—Whig.

MALLARD CREEK CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE sixth session of this school will
commence on Monday the 11th of
July; in which will be taught the following
branches, viz: Geography, English Gram-
mar, and Arithmetic, at \$5 per session.

LANGUAGES.—Latin.—Sacred History,
Jacob's Reader, Caesar, Virgil, Cicero,
Horace's Odes and Epistles, Tacitus, Pliny's
Epistles. Greek.—Testament, Greek
Reader, Xenophon's Cyropædia, Memora-
bilis of Socrates.—Mathematics.—Young's
Algebra, Lyndre's Geometry, (by Bruster)
Roman Antiquities, (Adams) at \$10.

Boarding can be obtained on reasonable
terms. The local situation of the place,
and the moral character of the neighbor-
hood, highly recommend it: and the sub-
scriber hopes, by untiring devotion to his
business, to merit a share of public patron-
age.
C. S. WEIR.
June 30, 1836. 300-2w

10,000 Dollars for 4 Dollars!

THE 9th CLASS of the NORTH CAR-
OLINA STATE LOTTERY, for
1836, to be drawn on the popular Termin-
ating Figure System, on Saturday the 23d
of July, 1836, at Lincolnton.

PRINCIPAL PRIZES.
1 Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000
1 Prize of 3,000 is 3,000
1 Prize of 2,000 is 2,000
6 Prizes of 1,000 is 6,000
9 Prizes of 500 is 4,500
10 Prizes of 300 is 3,000
10 Prizes of 200 is 2,000
Besides many of \$100, \$50, \$30, \$20, &c.
(Amounting in all to 150,000.)
Whole Tickets \$4, Halves 2, Quarters 1.
A certificate for a package of 10 whole
tickets will cost only \$23. Halves and
Quarters in the same proportion. To be
had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at
WM. H. SPECK'S Office,
Charlotte, N. C.

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber of-
fers for Sale his
valuable plantation, on
Rocky River, lying in
the fork of the River and Clark's Creek, 9
miles west of Concord, Cabarrus county,
containing 200 Acres of as good farming
land as the county affords—about 80 Acres
cleared. On the premises there are a good
frame Dwelling and other necessary out-
buildings, large Barn and 5 acres of first
rate Meadow. Good water convenient to
the buildings. This plantation is inferior
to none in point of soil and convenience.—
Any person wishing to purchase would do
well to give me a call, examine the land,
and hear the price. Terms made easy.
W. F. ALEXANDER.
Also 6 likely Negroes for Sale.
W. F. A.
June 24, 1836. 300-6w

NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the sub-
scriber will not be responsible for any
contract made by Thomas Blakely.
WILLIAM A. HARRIS.
Charlotte, June 26, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the sub-
scriber will not be responsible for any
contract made by Thomas Blakely.
MARTIN ICEHOVER.
Charlotte, June 26, 1836. 31

NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a large number of
young Negroes from 12 to 30 years
of age. The highest prices in CASH will
be paid. I can be found at Dr. Boyd's
Hotel.
GREEN HUIE.
July 1, 1836. 300-1f

NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed by Court to
receive the tax returns of the Town
Company, I will attend at the Courthouse
on the 23d instant, it being the 4th Sat-
urday of this month, at which time I will ex-
pect all returns to be made. All persons
who do not make their returns at the time
mentioned will be most assuredly dealt with
as the law directs in such cases, without
favor of persons. Delinquents, may look
out for William A. Todd.
SAML. McCOMB, J. P.
July 1, 1836.

For Rent.

THE shop formerly occupied by Dr.
Thomas Harris, convenient to the
Courthouse. Apply to the Subscriber.
June 2. P. THOMPSON.

Warranted Deeds for sale at this Office.

Lincolnton Male Academy.

THE next session of this Institution will
commence on Tuesday the 5th of Ju-
ly next.

TUITION, PER SESSION.
Languages, Mathematics, Nat. Philosophy
and Chemistry. \$10 00
English Grammar and Geography, 7 50
J. A. WALLACE, Principal.
June 13, 1836.

Memory of Washington!

THE Subscriber having been appointed the
Agent to receive the contributions of the
Citizens of Mecklenburg County, towards the erec-
tion of the contemplated National Monument to the
Memory of Washington, respectfully informs the
People of the County that they will be called
upon in a short time, either by himself or his au-
thorized deputy, for such sums as they may
think proper to subscribe to the object. No in-
dividual will be allowed to give more than one dol-
lar on his or her own account, but any smaller
sum will be received: heads of families, however,
will have the privilege of giving what they please
on account of all the members of their households.
The names of all the contributors will be carefully
registered in a book, which book will be sent to
Washington City to be enclosed, with others, in
the Monument, to be preserved to future ages.
JOS. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.
June 17, 1836. 97-1f

A HEAVY STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscriber now has on hand, and will
continue to keep, a large and well selected
assortment of
**GROCERIES,
Hardware,
Cutlery, Castings,
MEDICINES,
Paints, Dye Stuff, &c. &c.**
All of which is designed principally for wholesale
demands, and will be sold low for CASH, or on
time to punctual customers. Merchants in the in-
terior are respectfully invited to call and examine
his Stock, or send their orders, which shall receive
strict attention.
C. J. ORRELL.
N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given
to receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving
COTTON, and other produce for Storage, Sale,
or shipment, as the owner may direct.
C. J. O.
Brick Row, foot Hay Mount.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 24, 1836.

E. L. WINSLOW,
WARREN WINSLOW,
NOTT & STARR,
STARK & PEARCE,
YARBROUGH & RAY.

"By Mathematics, and with skill,
"We make our customers look genteel."

W. J. Kealey & Co.

HAVING receiv-
ed from N. York
the latest Spring and
Summer Fashions, in-
form their friends that
they are now ready to
execute all orders in
their line with neat-
ness and despatch.—
They take this oppor-
tunity of returning their grateful acknowl-
edgments for the liberal share of public pa-
tronage with which they have been favored.
They think it not presumption to say, they
are better prepared to give more general sa-
tisfaction than heretofore. To secure con-
fidence, they solicit a fair trial. If misfit
should ever occur, it is made good by the
cash or a second trial at their own expense.
Charlotte, May, 1836. 94-3m

410 PACKAGES Of Fresh Goods of the Latest Importation!

WE are now receiving and opening, a very
large and splendid assortment of
**American, British, and India
Goods,**

purchased in the Cities of New York and Philadel-
phia, for CASH, and also before the late advance.
However, our customers will see that our prices
are a shade lower for goods, than formerly, (except
Sugar.) Our present stock was selected with
great care. Below we give the names of a few of
our Goods:
Sup. Fine Blue and Black CLOTH,
Sup. do Adelaide (West of England)
Sup. Black French CASSIMERE,
do. Cinnamon Drab: A splendid assortment of
Summer cloth for gentlemen's wear,
Ribbed buckskin Cassimere, assorted colors,
do. Linen Drill, (a new article).
A fine assortment of Summer VESTINGS,
A tasty selection of fancy goods for ladies,
A splendid ass't. of rich fig. Silks, latest style Gros
de Rhine, Col'd. Silk Shalloyette, fine article,
Painted Swiss Muslins, very handsome,
A great variety of English and French Painted
Muslins, French Calico,
200 pieces of Calico, ass'd. from 10 cts. to 40 cts.
per yard, a variety of new patterns,
A great variety of French Ginghams, ass'd. col-
A fine assortment of Fancy Handkerchiefs, made
of sewing Silk, new article,
Linen Hdk's, Long Lawn, large stock of Linens,
Gloves, ass'd., Ladies silk-rib'd Hose, Black do.
Blond Lace Veils, Thread Lace, Inserting Mus-
lin, Edging and Inserting, Plaid Silks for Ladies
Dresses, new style, Ladies' Cravats, ass'd.
We have, also, a fine assortment of J. Tallman's
BOOTS, No. 1, made to order. Ladies' SHOES
made by Israel Robinson, to order, warranted.

BONNETS & HATS.

Young's AXES, best quality,
GROCERIES,
Superior Green Rio Coffee, Porto Rico Sugar,
Wines, Molasses, Salt, Tea, (Imperial, Hyson,
Gunpowder, and Black,) &c.
A good assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Bridle Bits,
Martingales,
Ride and Shot Guns, different qualities,
All the above articles we will sell as low as any
other Merchants in town. We wish the people to
call and examine our Stock of Goods.

Also, some prime Bacon.
A liberal discount to those who buy for
CASH.

SMITH, WILLIAMS, & BOYD.
April 1, 1836.
Just received 7,000 pounds Porto Rico
SUGAR, low for Cash,

A Miller Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to hire a hand to
attend at a Mill; one of an experienced
would be preferred. Apply to the Subscri-
ber.
H. D. W. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, June 23, 1836.

Bacon.

I HAVE still remaining on my hands, a
small quantity of BACON. Those
wishing to buy had better avail themselves
of the present, while cheap and good.
JOHN M. MORRISON.

June 23, 1836.
P. S. Those indebted for Bacon, bought
heretofore, are respectfully requested to
make payment.
J. M. M.



DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE
STOMACHIC STIMULANT, formed
by chymical analysis and synthesis of seve-
ral proximate vegetable principles, are uni-
versally acknowledged to have totally e-
clipsed the pretensions of every other reme-
dy, and superseded the necessity of every
other mode of treatment wherever the above
diseases are found to exist, as well as in en-
largement of the Spleen and in Jaundice.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and
Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness
or burning in the stomach, melancholy, ir-
ritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth;
great irregularity of appetite, which is some-
times voracious, and at other times great-
ly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nausea,
weakness of the stomach, acid eructations,
palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the
bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals,
pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, con-
fusion of mind, attended with loss of memo-
ry, a gnawing in the stomach when empty,
chilliness, affection of sight and hearing,
pain and weakness in the back, languor, dis-
turbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor,
uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the
side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills.

Are the cheapest and most approved Fam-
ily Medicine ever offered to the Public.
They are extremely mild in their operation,
neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor
any unpleasant sensation in the system, as
is too frequently the result from medicines
given to act upon the bowels. They act spe-
cifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid
condition, carrying off a large quantity of
bile, through the influence of the excretory
function, which, if suffered to remain in the
system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver
Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and
Ague, or some other grievous bodily afflic-
tion. In all cases of torpor of the bowels,
they act like a charm. In recent cases of
Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many
persons who were subject to violent attacks
of sick head-ache, have been much benefited,
and several perfectly cured in a few weeks
by their use. They are highly recommend-
ed as a preventative and cure of Bilious com-
plaints. Persons who are subject to that
distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by tak-
ing a portion or two of them a few days pre-
vious to embarking on board the vessel, will
be almost certain to escape it. Females
can use them at all periods, without incur-
ring any risk. Their virtues will remain un-
impaired for years in any climate. No
family should be without these Pills; a por-
tion of them, taken occasionally, would be
the means of preventing much suffering from
sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a
regular peristaltic action of the stomach
and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed
and mingled with the blood, unassimilated
fluids, that most diseases are produced.
Dr. P. feels confident that no person who
gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after
feel willing to be without them. The tes-
timony of thousands speaking in the high-
est terms of their efficacy, might be added,
but the very high reputation Dr. P. has ac-
quired as the inventor of the "Patent Vege-
table Medicine Stomachica et Hepatica,"
for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver com-
plaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to
those wishing to make a trial of their vir-
tues. They contain not a particle of Mer-
cury, or any ingredient that does not act in
harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the
most eminent American and European Med-
ical professors, and practiced his profession
many years in the South, where diseases of
the most obstinate character prevail, con-
siders himself well qualified to judge on the
nature of diseases incident to warm climates.
Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS,
M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for
the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of
vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street,
New York, inventor and sole proprietor.
Each box contains forty Pills, Price 50
CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in
Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Con-
cord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury
by John Murphy, where numerous certifi-
cates of their efficacy can be seen.
JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.
Jan. 1, 1836. 1-y

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers
for sale his Valuable
Plantation on Rocky Riv-
er, 9 miles west of Con-
cord, Cabarrus County,
containing 600 acres of first rate cotton land
—170 acres nearly all newly cleared and in
a high state of cultivation—extensive mead-
ows—good improvements, principally frame,
Gin house, Cotton press, Threshing ma-
chine &c. The situation is noted for health.
Terms made easy.

—ALSO—
A plantation 3 miles east of Charlotte,
Mecklenburg county, of 350 or 400 acres;
large Meadow, good improvements and fine
Orchard of early and late fruit.

—ALSO—
A tract of 130 acres, all wood land, lying
east of the Charlotte and Salisbury Road,
joining the lands of Matthew and Francis
Alexander, 3 1/2 or 4 miles from Charlotte.
For terms enquire of
A. F. ALEXANDER.
March 9, 1836.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has
lately returned from
the North, where he has
selected, with care and
taste, some Fine &
Fashionable Arti-
cles, which he offers to the public at re-
duced prices. The leading ones are:
Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lapine, and
Plain English and Swiss WATCHES,
Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do.
Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE,
Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames,
with glasses, (white, green, blue, and
assured,) to suit all ages and sights,
GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST
RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES
FROM THE NORTH, VIZ:

Britannia-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Cas-
tlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Plated Ra-
zors, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Ra-
zors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair
do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PER-
FUMERY of the best quality, Walking
Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols,
(English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Per-
cussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine
Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.
The above articles, added to his former
stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace
a variety, which will be sold low for Cash,
or on short credit to punctual dealers.
THOMAS TROTTER.
Charlotte, November, 1835. 70-1f

A Splendid Line of HACKS, FROM Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford
every facility to the Travelling Public,
now announce that they have completed all
their arrangements, and can with truth say,
We present you with a Line of Hacks pos-
sessed of advantages over any other, if you
wish to get on with ease and despatch—hav-
ing obtained that great desideratum with all
Travellers—no detention on the road. It
is so arranged as to correspond, in its arri-
vals at Raleigh, with the departure of the
following stages, viz: The Great Daily
Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing
through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Bal-
fax; at the latter place a Line of Stages
communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-
road for Norfolk: by continuing on to
Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-
road; and on your arrival at that place you
have the choice of two Lines—either by
land to Washington City, via Richmond and
Fredericksburg, or by
Steam-Boat to Norfolk.
At Norfolk there will be
no detention, as there is a line of Steam-
Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this
line. This line also connects with one from
Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury,
TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock,
A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont
Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh
next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Ra-
leigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2
o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next
days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing suffi-
cient time on the road for SLEEP.

The Hacks are Albany make, entirely
new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort
and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers
careful and attentive, and the Fare low
—only SEVEN DOLLARS. All inter-
mediate distances 7 cents per mile.
Passengers from the South, who wish
to take our Line, will be careful to enter to
Salisbury only.
All Bundles and Packages at the risk
of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.
April 11, 1835.

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City
amounts to \$10 50, as follows:
From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, 50 cts.
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 50 cts.
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 1 1/2
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 3
Fredericksburg to Washington City, 3
Steam-Boat Fare, ... 3
The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to
Baltimore, via Norfolk, is Four Dollars.
Revolutionary Pension Blanks for sale.